

LONG GASH IS CUT IN WILSON'S HEAD

Democratic Candidate Sustains Injury in Motor Car Mishap.

SUFFERING NO ILL EFFECTS OF WOUND

While Returning Home in Early Hours of Morning Car Strikes Mound in Road, and His Head Is Badly Cut by Steel Rib in Roof.

Princeton, N. J., November 3.—Governor Woodrow Wilson to-night wears a narrow strip of cologne and a small wound three inches long, which he received early to-day in a motor car mishap on the way home from Red Bank, N. J. His automobile struck a mound in the road and jolted him against a steel rib in the roof of the motor car. The wound is not serious, and the Democratic presidential candidate will fulfill his speaking engagements in Princeton and Passaic, N. J., to-morrow night and attend to his residence as usual early to-morrow.

To-night the Governor was in the parlor of his home, the center of a group of friends. There was nothing in his manner to indicate he had met with any mishap. He said he did not feel the wound in the slightest degree, and had not even developed a headache from it.

"I guess I'm too hard-headed to be hurt," he said smilingly, as he received the correspondence from Red Bank.

Dr. J. M. Carnehan, the Governor's family physician, who dressed the wound, issued the following statement about it to-night:

"When I saw Governor Wilson this afternoon I found he had received a laceration of the scalp about three inches in length. Otherwise he was in good condition and appeared to be suffering from no ill effects."

The Governor's family was kept busy answering the telephone to-night, alleviating the worry of friends who had heard alarming reports, they said, about the accident.

The mishap occurred in the early hours of the morning. The Governor had spoken last night at Red Bank and left for Princeton, a distance of forty-five miles, shortly before 11 o'clock. He rode in the Houdoulin car of Abraham I. Elkus, a New York lawyer who lives at Red Bank, accompanied by Captain William J. McDonald, his personal bodyguard, who was shaken up and bruised.

"The machine was running about fifteen miles an hour," narrated the Governor to-night, "and we were going very smoothly when Hightstown, where the car came. The chauffeur did not see the mound of earth, being deceived by a shadow thrown across the road. As we struck, Captain McDonald was thrown against the roof of the car. I felt of my head and found that it was bleeding. I knew I was not seriously hurt, but knew that it was imprudent to continue the journey in the cold, so, the wound being pressed by a handkerchief, we continued on to the home of Dr. Titus, at Hightstown. He dressed the wound carefully, cleaned it, and we went on to Princeton."

The physician shaved the Governor's head surrounding the injury and the strip of antiseptic plaster partly covered the wound. The wound was stained with blood, and the wound was pressed by a handkerchief. He said he was not disturbed in the least by the accident, but by the fact that Mrs. Wilson probably was worrying about his delay in getting home. He did not tell anybody about the accident, and asked Dr. Titus not to say anything about it until he reached Princeton. When the Governor arrived at home after 2 o'clock in the morning, his hat covered the wound, and most of the family had gone to bed. It was not known in the Wilson household, therefore, until about noon to-day that he was hurt. Governor Wilson had to repeat the story several times during the day.

"It was a hard blow, but my hat acted as a cushion, though not a very soft one," he said.

Governor Wilson would have reached home much sooner but for the difficulty Dr. Titus had in finding his antiseptic and also the postponing of the physician, when he learned who his patient was.

TAKEN FROM SURF BY LIFE-SAVERS

Captain Godfrey Washes Ashore, Clinging to Wreckage.

SOLE SURVIVOR OF LOST VESSEL

Other Men on Ill-Fated Schooner, Seven in Number, Known to Have Perished—One Jumps Into Storm-Swept Sea While Temporarily Insane.

Norfolk, Va., November 3.—The sole survivor of the three-masted schooner John Maxwell, wrecked on the shoals off New Inlet, N. C., is Captain Frederick Godfrey. The other men on the ill-fated vessel, seven in number, are known to have perished.

Lashed to a piece of wreckage, Captain Godfrey, who clung to his ship until it broke in two, was rescued by the life-savers of the New Inlet station this morning at 1 o'clock. The surf men walked out up to their armpits and threw the half-unconscious man a life-line. He was dragged through the breakers more dead than alive. After being revived, the captain, who has a wife living at Millbridge, Me., told how the other men on his vessel died, and gave the names of two of them.

Mate Wallick, of Boston, with the five members of the crew, perished early Saturday morning, when they tried to reach the shore in a small boat launched soon after the schooner struck the shoal.

The steward, Alexander Phillips, of Long Island, N. Y., where he had a wife and two children living, jumped into the sea Saturday afternoon while temporarily insane from the suffering he had borne.

The schooner and cargo of coal are a total loss.

Only Survivor of Crew of Seven.

New York, November 3.—A. H. Bull & Co., part owners of the schooner John Maxwell, which was pounded to pieces yesterday on the Hatteras shoals, received word to-day that the vessel's captain, Frederick Godfrey, had been washed ashore clinging to a piece of wreckage. Although Captain Godfrey suffered from exposure, he is expected to live as the only survivor of the crew of seven men aboard the Maxwell when she struck Friday night while bound from Norfolk to Savannah.

SHIPS STILL IN DANGER

Battleship Unable to Get Line to Drifting Vessel.

Norfolk, Va., November 3.—Latest wireless advice received by the Norfolk Navy-Tad indicates that the Norwegian steamer Norge and the sailing ship Glenlivet are still in danger off the Carolina coast.

At noon the Glenlivet, which broke loose from the Norge yesterday, was drifting at the rate of three knots an hour in a northeasterly direction. The battleship Minnesota was standing by, but unable to get a line to the steamer. The captain of the Minnesota advised the sending of large towing tugs at once.

This morning at 8:30 o'clock the Norge was slowly steaming up the coast in the teeth of a strong gale, with a revenue cutter and battleship accompanying her. The steamer was taking on little water through the damaged portion of No. 2 bulkhead. Up to midnight none of the damaged vessels had passed in the Virginia capes. The position of the Glenlivet was given at noon as latitude 35.20, longitude 74.12.

Battleships to Beam.

Washington, November 3.—The Navy Department was notified to-day that the battleship Minnesota, Idaho, Vermont and a naval tug had been sent from the Southern drill grounds to the aid of the Norwegian steamer Norge, which was in collision with the sailing ship Glenlivet near Hatteras Friday morning. The department was in communication to-night with the battleship Utah, flagship of the command-in-chief of the vessels now on the drill grounds, but it had not been learned whether the battleships had reached the Norge.

Steamers Sighted at Sea.

New York, November 3.—The Norwegian steamer Norge, with the Norwegian ship Glenlivet in tow, and both showing evidence of their collision Friday morning south of Cape Hatteras, was sighted Friday afternoon by the steamer Alliance, which arrived to-day from Cristobal. The Alliance reported that the Norge's forward compartment was full of water and the sailing vessel had lost foremast and bowsprit. Assistance was offered, but declined, and both crews refused to leave their vessels. Their position at that time was latitude 34.10, longitude 75.

A dispatch from Norfolk, Va., last night said the Norge was forced to anchor yesterday in the teeth of a northwest gale, and had sent out wireless appeals for assistance. Two battleships at anchor on the Southern drill grounds went to help her.

THIS IS DECISION DAY

Not Known Whether or Not Court Will Deliver Any Opinions.

Washington, November 3.—To-morrow is a regular decision day in the Supreme Court, but whether opinions will be given in the heard oral argument cases, or whether the court will wait until the full term the court has designated, observers who predicted decisions in these important cases.

TAFT TELLS WHY HE ASKS SUPPORT

Points to Legislative Achievements During His Administration.

DOES NOT DESERVE TO BE TURNED OUT

President, in Election Eve Statement, Assails Both Democrats and Progressives, Taking Final Flings at Wilson and Roosevelt—Leaves for Home in Cincinnati.

New York, November 3.—President Taft issued a statement here to-night shortly before his departure for Cincinnati. It said in part:

"On the eve of the national election it is suitable that a short summary should be made of the reasons why the Republican party is entitled to support. That party for four years has been responsible for the administration of the government, and has left a record of success in effective and efficient legislative administration, and of legislative accomplishment that is not surpassed by any administration since the war."

"It has changed a deficit of more than \$50,000,000 to a surplus of more than \$20,000,000 by increasing the revenue and reducing governmental expenditures."

"Its achievements in legislation show that it has made definite progress so far as national legislation can produce progress in statutes looking to the aid and relief of those classes in their community who have had reason heretofore to complain of the unjust operation of the laws governing their relation to employers and to the community at large. The Republican tariff legislation of the Congress of 1909, while not perfect, has actually reduced excessive tariff rates and has not retained the protective features which have been so instrumental in creating industrial prosperity."

"The antitrust laws upon the statute books have been enforced without regard to persons and without fear or favor, and the resulting decrees, if allowed to have their normal operation, will remove the oppression that the statute was passed to prevent."

"In this view of what has been done in the last four years, the Republican party should not now be turned out of office. Its promises have been complied with, real progress has been effected, and its conduct of the economic policy of the government has been such as to make it possible for the country to enjoy and prolong the widespread and growing prosperity now at hand."

Who Is to Succeed?

"Again, if the Republican party is turned out of office, what party is to succeed? On the one hand, the Democrats were scarcely four months ago a part of the Republican party itself. It has adopted a platform attacking the existing Constitution of the country, promising an attempt to destroy the independence of the judiciary and proposing measures which would sap the foundations of representative Democratic constitutional government. It offers to the public a program of supposed benefits which are not within the ability of a national party to accomplish. The so-called Progressive party is necessarily a minority party. A vote for it can only be a vote against the Republican party, and for the Democratic presidential candidate."

"The Democratic party declares in favor of a tariff for revenues only, and holds that a protective tariff is not only unjust, but also unconstitutional. The changes proposed by the Democrats may fairly be judged by the bills passed by the Democratic majority in the last Congress, which I think as President. These bills would have so affected the industries covered by their terms as seriously to impair their value and prosperity. Mr. Wilson, the candidate of the Democratic party, has made so many different and differing statements as to his attitude upon the tariff with a view to creating the charge that a Democratic administration means an injury to industrial prosperity, that it is impossible to tell what his attitude is, but it is not unfair to say that it is in accord with that of the majority of his party in the last Congress, which I have indicated."

ON THE CHANCELLER.

New York, November 3.—President Taft left this city shortly after 8 o'clock.

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POLITICAL CAMPS HAVE DAY OF QUIET

Conferences Held, but No Changes in Plans Are Made.

ALL ARE AWAITING VERDICT AT POLLS

Various Managers Reiterate Their Confident Predictions of Success When Ballots Are Counted—Progressives Plan Fight to Capture Congress Which Begins in 1915.

Fair and Moderate Election Weather

Washington, November 3.—Fair and moderate weather in nearly every part of the country on election day is expected by the experts of the Weather Bureau. Indications are favorable for all districts east of the Rocky Mountains. On the Pacific slope, however, conditions promise to be somewhat unsettled, and it may be that certain sections of the Lake region and the Ohio and Mississippi valleys will have local rains.

Eastern and Southern States will have considerably warmer temperatures Tuesday, and there is no indication of unseasonably cold weather in any part of the country.

New York, November 3.—Sunday was a day of comparative quiet in the presidential campaign. President Taft, remaining in New York on his way from Utica to Cincinnati, conferred with National Chairman Hillis, State Chairman William Barnes, Jr., and other political advisers. Colonel Roosevelt had George W. Perkins and others of his political aides at Oyster Bay, and Governor Wilson, resting at his home in Princeton, was in telephonic communication with his headquarters in New York.

The day brought forth no changes in plans, however, and no important developments in the wind-up of the bitter fight that is to terminate with Tuesday's election. Forecasts issued by Senator Dixon, Progressive chairman, and William F. McComb, Democratic chairman, reiterated their predictions of Saturday as to the outcome.

President Taft and his advisers spent some time on a statement issued just before President Taft left for Cincinnati.

Each candidate's manager expressed again the confidence held by his committee in the successful termination of his fight for election. All the respective headquarters' desks were cleared up, clerical work brought to an end, and preparations made for dismemberment of the big organizations to-morrow.

Exaggerated reports of the accident to Governor Wilson early to-day were circulated in New York in the morning were set at rest by the candidate himself, who told his managers over the telephone that he had suffered only a slight injury.

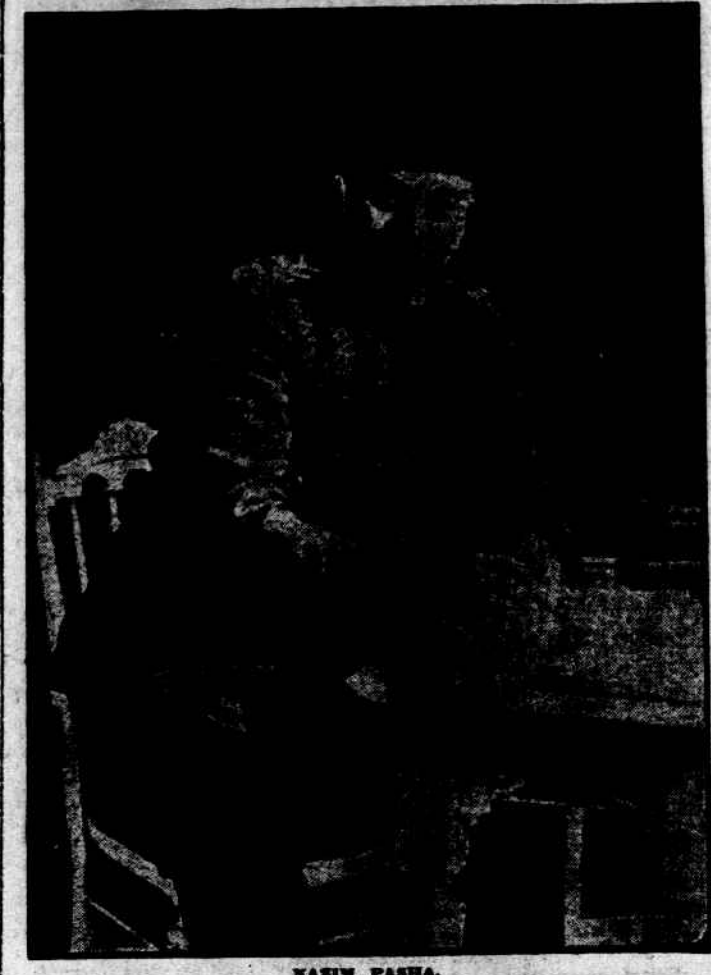
The Republican vice-presidential situation occupied much attention in Republican circles. Reports were current that an attempt was being made to sound the Republican sentiment throughout the country as to a satisfactory choice for the place made vacant by Vice-President Sherman's death. While President Taft's intimate friends disclaimed such an intention, names of several possibilities were brought forward by various men prominent in Republican circles.

William Barnes, Jr., on leaving President Taft's apartments at Manhattan Hotel, made the following statement:

"The Republican battle has been carried on in this campaign in the interest of sane and intelligent government and straight thinking. The candidate for Vice-President to be nominated by the national committee ought to be a man who fits in with the meaning of the party. I think Mr. John W. Wadsworth is such a man. I hope he will be named at the meeting of the national committee on November 12. Senator Dixon, Progressive national chairman, announced to-day that the Progressive fight for the Congress that begins in 1915."

(Continued on Second Page.)

HIS ARMIES CRUSHED



NAEIM PASHA, Turkish Minister of War and commander-in-chief of the Sultan's forces.

ROOSEVELT MAKES HIS FINAL APPEAL

He Asks Voters of Country to Support Progressive Ticket.

HIS CAMPAIGN IS ENDED

It Has Been Hardest Fight of His Whole Political Career.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., November 3.—At the end of the hardest campaign of his career in politics, Colonel Roosevelt made a final appeal to the voters of the country on behalf of the Progressive ticket.

Except for two speeches to-morrow in his home county, he has ended the struggle which has kept him hard at work since last spring. He was so far recovered from his wound that his physicians permitted him to go to church.

Colonel Roosevelt gave out his statement under the date of November 3 as his appeal on the day before the election. He urged every voter to support the Progressive party's platform before going to the polls.

"I wish to appeal as strongly as I can," his statement read, "to the men and women of this country to support this great Progressive movement for righteousness and fair dealing. The Progressive movement is in the interest of every honest man and woman in the land, and therefore we have a right to ask that all good citizens, without regard to their past political affiliations, shall stand with us in this fight for clean politics and for the square deal in industry."

"During the lifetime of the Republic which is now in middle life, extraordinary social and industrial changes have come over this land. Yet the leaders of both the old parties are still attempting to meet these new conditions by worn-out expedients and by appeal to little formulas and dogmas which once had a certain usefulness, but which now are as useless as the flintlocks of the Continental soldiers would be in modern warfare."

THE PROGRESSIVE ALONE HAVE SEEN THAT IT IS utterly useless to hope and to our minds entirely pernicious to desire that a great people, living under the forms of a political democracy, should be governed by a few men.

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

TURK IS BROUGHT TO HIS KNEES

BALKAN ALLIES ADMITS DEFEAT AND POWERS TO INTERVENE.

FORCES OF PORTS IN FULL RETREAT

Bulgaria Not Expected to Accept Services of Powers. Will Insist on Direct Approach From Ports—Great Britain on Thracian Plains Is Decided.

Chief Events in the Balkan War

- October 3—Montenegro declares war against Turkey.
- October 12—Montenegro declares war against Turkey.
- October 14—Montenegro declares war against Turkey.
- October 15—Turkey-Italian war.
- October 17—Serbia and Greece declare war against Turkey. Turkey declares war against Serbia and Bulgaria.
- October 18—The Bulgarians capture Adrianople.
- October 21—Turkish squadrons blockade Bulgarian ports.
- October 22—Serbia takes Plova.
- October 23—Serbia takes Plova.
- October 24—Bulgarians capture town of Servia.
- October 25—Serbia takes Kumanovo and other Turkish cities.
- October 26—Serbia captures Kumanovo. Montenegro leaves Serbia.
- October 27—Serbia captures Kumanovo.
- October 28—Bulgarians capture Lule Burgas.
- November 1—Bulgaria captures Adrianople, cutting communication between Constantinople and Constantinople. Greek troops enter Turkish territory.
- November 2—Bulgaria captures Constantinople.
- November 3—Turkey in full retreat on Constantinople. Powers call for mediation by the powers.

London, November 3.—The Turkish army is in full retreat on Constantinople, and the Turkish government has asked the powers to intervene.

An official bulletin was issued by the government at Constantinople to-night, admitting defeat at the hands of the Bulgarians in the great battle on the Thracian plains. According to the bulletin, the Bulgarians were made to the capture of Constantinople, and the Turkish army was forced to retreat. The bulletin also stated that the powers were called upon to intervene.

The powers have not been able to agree upon the French Premier's plan of "territorial dismemberment," which is not acceptable to either Britain or Germany. They are, however, for the protection of Christians and their own political interests in Turkey. One warlike addition to the rumors already spread to the Turkish press, will be sent through the Dardanelles by the powers.

Beyond the statement that the Turkish army is retreating to the last of fortifications outside Constantinople, little news was received from the front of war to-night. Fighting is reported along the line from the Dardanelles to the Taurus mountains. The besieging forces are making their grip around Adrianople and bombardment is becoming more intense. In other directions the Turkish territory. The Greeks have taken Nicopolis and Przemysl and landed a division of men at the mouth of the Danube. An unconfirmed dispatch from the town intimates the Turkish surrender without resistance.

In connection with the capture of Przemysl, a dispatch from the Austrian press states that the Serbian army is retreating towards the west, and that there are neither military nor political motives for the Serbian army to penetrate the district, which are extremely dangerous to the Serbian army. This was a bulletin admitted by the powers.

ELECTION RETURNS

The Times-Dispatch, following its regular custom, will display election returns on next Tuesday evening.

Bulletins will be thrown on an immense sheet, thirty by thirty feet, stretched in Capitol Square, by means of the wonderful Telautograph, a machine which writes in shadows.

As the operator in The Times-Dispatch office writes, the letters appear on the sheet—a bulletin service up to the very second.

In addition there will be a news service, for those who are not able to reach the Capitol Square. Colored rockets, sent up from The Times-Dispatch Building, will give the news every hour, beginning at 8 o'clock, so that every one residing in Richmond, and within ten miles of Richmond, will know which of the candidates is ahead or has won.

Watch the heavens exactly as the clock strikes 8, and every hour thereafter, until the election is decided.

Read the Lights This Way.

One Blue Light—Wilson leads.
One Red Light—Roosevelt leads.
One White Light—Taft leads.

Two Blue Lights—Wilson wins.
Two Red Lights—Roosevelt wins.
Two White Lights—Taft wins.